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Fleece Lined Corset Covers,
And a Huge Display of Corsets.

WHITE GOODS.

This tremendous display comes just at a time when folk are utilising their enforced seclusion making up hot weather wearables for the coming Summer.

BRIDAL WREATH NAINSOOKS, LAWN, LONGCLOTHS,
CREPE KIMONO CLOTHS, MUSLINS, DRESS LINENS, GINGHAMS,
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OVER NETS, FLOUNCINGS, DRESS NETS, LINGERIE BINDING,
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TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE NAPKINS,
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SHAMS, TEA CLOTHS, TRAY CLOTHS,
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Marked at Prices That Ensure a Quick Clearance. SEE WINDOWS.

BISHOP, SONS & CO. LTD.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION. 'PHONE 484.

Children's and Infants' Wear.

Our Infants' Wear Department, in addition to being fully supplied with all the staple goods for Infants' & Children's Wear, has a beautiful assortment of English Hand Embroidered Dresses for Children from six months to two years; also a beautiful line of American Handmade Smocks for Children, two to ten years old, and other very attractive and most desirable hand-made garments for Children.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

NO CHANGE IN SAILINGS.

PARIS, Feb. 1. The Central Committee of French ship owners informed the Associated Press to-day that the new German submarine policy will cause no change whatever in sailings from France.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1. A Russian official from the Roumanian front says that more than 1,000 prisoners were taken during the fighting of Tuesday in the Jacobeni region. One cannon and ten machine guns were also captured.

An advance by Russian troops near Kaluzin, on the northern end of the Russian front, is announced to-day by the War Office. The statement is as follows: In the sector of Kaluzin the high road has been entirely cleared of the enemy. Our troops, notwithstanding asphyxiating gas, severe frost and obstinate resistance by the enemy, re-occupied their trenches. Three attacks on the Russian positions east of Jacobeni on the northern end of the Roumanian front were reported last night, the war office also announced.

GERMAN NOTE CAUSE SURPRISE AND SENSATION.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Although the German note came as a surprise and produced a sensation among the public and newspapers, there is reason to believe that those in the inner circles of the Entente Allies were aware of what was coming, and had considered the measures to be taken. The second naval conference held here, at which Admiral Cora, the Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Lucaze, the French Marine Minister, and other representatives of the Allied nations took part, is understood to have gone over this subject. Information available at that time was that Germany would use the rejection by the Allies of her peace proposals as justification for intensified naval warfare, and that the measure to be employed would take the form of a blockade of Britain and the northern coast of France.

The German declaration of unrestricted war at sea has created a profound sensation in England. All interest centres on the policy which neutral maritime nations will adopt. The decision of the United States is

awaited with most intense interest as it is recognized that it will have a strong influence on other neutrals, and be a most important factor in the solution of one of the most serious crisis of the war. Officials decline to discuss the question formally at present.

CAUSES ANXIETY.

LONDON, Feb. 1. A Reuter despatch from the Hague states that to-day's German announcement of submarine warfare is regarded in circles here with grave anxiety.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Commenting on the announcement of the German naval policy, the Westminster Gazette to-day considers that under that policy all concessions hitherto made by the Central Powers to President Wilson have been withdrawn. There could scarcely be a more direct challenge, continues the newspaper. The note of the Imperial German Government assures the United States that Germany desires in the highest sense to serve humanity, and it proposes this method as the first installment to this end. President Wilson, in his notes on the Lusitania question, showed us he has no other idea of serving humanity. Renouncing any intention of suggesting to America what she should do, the Westminster Gazette notes that President Wilson invited the belligerents to state their terms. The Allies complied, while the Central Powers carefully refrained; and if



"DON'T WORRY."

Hundreds of people are suffering from Coughs and Colds at the present time. You may be as careful as you like in trying to avoid catching this miserable Cough and Cold but you'll get it don't matter what you do—so "Don't Worry" while Stafford's Phosphate Cough and Cold Care is obtainable.

"Whooping Cough" is also very prevalent amongst children; you can use nothing better than "Stafford's Phosphate."

The above preparation is manufactured only by
DR. F. STAFFORD & SON,
Theatre Hill, St. John's, Nfld.
Open every night till 9.30.

President Wilson's intention was to clear the situation, it adds he succeeded with the Allies, but he failed with the Teutonic Powers.

NINE VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The sinking of nine vessels, causing the death of eight men and the injury of one, is announced by Lloyds. The Shipping Agency says the British steamer Trivean, 3,001 tons gross, the Belgian steamer Euphrates, 2,909 tons gross, have been sunk; the steamer Dundee, of Hamilton, Ontario, 2,275 tons gross, has been submerged with one man killed and one injured; the tug Ida has been sunk, presumably by striking a mine while towing barges, and five men lost. Two trawlers and three smacks have been sunk with the loss of two men.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ROME, Feb. 1. Pronounced artillery activity along the Italian front is again reported by the War Office in to-day's official statement.

SAYS HEAVY FOG THE CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. The Treasury Department issued an official explanation that ships were prevented from leaving New York Harbor last night because of heavy fog, which obscured the markings. It denied that the port had been or was now closed.

WAS FOG THE CAUSE?

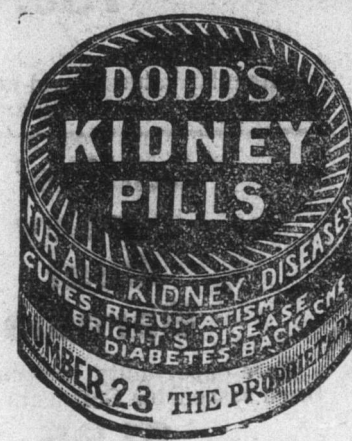
NEW YORK, Feb. 1. After being sealed all night by a cordon of destroyers and coast guard patrol boats, the port of New York was opened to-day by customs authorities to all incoming and outgoing shipping. The stand taken by the collector of the port was that ships could sail at their own risk, and they were permitted to clear as usual.

POSTPONED SAILING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. Announcement was made here this morning by a representative of the Scandinavian American Line that the sailing of the liner Helligolay, booked to leave to-day with 300 passengers and cargo for Copenhagen, via Kirkwall, had been indefinitely postponed.

U.S. STEEL DROP BELOW PAR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. The stock market was in a demoralized condition at the opening to-day. Rails as well as industrials suffered. Rallies of 2 to 10 points were recorded within the first fifteen minutes, however, with signs of support in some of the leading stocks. Selling, nevertheless, was of the most urgent character. The support did not prove effective. United States steel



for the first time in many months dropped below par.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Feb. 1. Patrol encounters occurred at various points along the front especially east of Rheims and in the region of Altkirch, says to-day's official communication. Elsewhere the night was calm. Adjutant M. Aden yesterday brought down his fifth German aeroplane. Last night one of our aerial squadrons bombarded the railway station and one storehouse at Marchy, and Voyannes and also some barracks to the east of Neuf.

PASSPORTS SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. The State Department suspends the issuance of passports to American travellers abroad.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1. The German Minister to the Netherlands, it was officially announced to-day, notified the Dutch Government that Germany stands ready to make special arrangements respecting passenger and mail traffic between Holland and England, and that no mines will be laid on the Flushing southward route, it is stated.

GERMAN PRESS DELIGHTED.

BERLIN, Feb. 1. The Berlin press received the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare with delight. Pan-German papers do not exult to the extent that might have been expected, but the liberal organs, almost without exception, have abandoned the old-time opposition, and hail the Chancellor's words with warmly patriotic expressions of approval. Most of the journals devote a paragraph or more to the probable effect on neutrals, especially America.

SAYS HE KNEW NOTHING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. Count Adam Targowski, the new Austrian Ambassador to the United

States, arrived to-day on the steamer Noordam. He learned for the first time from newspaper men of the despatch by Germany of its note outlining its new naval policy. "The note is a surprise to me," he said. "I knew nothing about it until you newspaper men showed me the newspapers containing it."

QUIT.

BERLIN, Feb. 1. No notable happenings are reported from any fronts, says this evening's supplementary army headquarters statement.

WANTS DEFINITE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. Definite news and instructions from official sources as to the future movements of American Line steamships was asked of Secretary of State Lansing at the State Department to-day by P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine. Their steamship St. Louis is now in port taking cargo and passengers, being booked to sail for Liverpool on Saturday. It was said by Franklin that unless instructed contrary by Washington, the St. Louis would sail as usual for Liverpool, her regular port of destination. A telegram sent by President Franklin to Secretary Lansing officially advised the State Department that the St. Louis is an American ship owned by American citizens, insured by the United States War Risk Bureau; carries passengers and American citizens, and as cargo such merchandise as is in compliance with the Government War Risk Bureau regulation with reference to contraband. The telegram also advises that the liner Philadelphia, operated under the same conditions was now about 1,200 miles from Liverpool on her way from New York; that the steamship Finland was due to leave Liverpool for New York on Feb. 3rd or 4th; the steamship and Kroonland carry passengers. On Liverpool for New York. Like the St. Louis, the Philadelphia, Finland and Kroonland carry passengers. On the Philadelphia there are 35 American citizens and 148 aliens; on the Finland, 46 Americans and 114 aliens; Cable advices as to the Kroonland placed the number on board as 191, but gave no information as to their nationality.

WILSON'S ACTION NOT KNOWN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. Whatever course of action President Wilson has chosen to meet Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare is known only to three or four members of his official family. Neither the Cabinet as a whole nor the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress has been taken into his confidence. One high official

close to the President declared to-night that no communication had been sent Berlin or Count Von Bernstorff, who outwardly was expecting severance of diplomatic relations. There was every indication in official quarters that the note had been determined upon, but indications as to whether it actually had been despatched were about evenly divided, with few high officials a authority that it had not, and some others who gave intimations of belief that it had. From under the curtain of official silence which had been drawn closely over every move to-day, came various indications taken everywhere as an index of the fingers pointing toward the probable course of the United States. It was undisputed the Government would not permit Germany's announcement to stand without challenge, but whether President Wilson's answer will be a solemn warning of a break of diplomatic relations if the German campaign of ruthlessness is carried into execution, or actually severing relations without further waiting remained undisclosed. Secretary Lansing refused absolutely to discuss the situation or answer any inquiries when he met newspaper correspondents; he said, "Gentlemen, I have nothing to tell you, neither will I answer any questions."

CANADA'S WAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1. Canada's answer to Germany's frightfulness campaign is a new War Appropriation Bill for \$500,000,000 to relentlessly prosecute the war. The measure, the greatest ever introduced in Parliament to-day by Sir Robert Borden, amidst cheers. The Prime Minister explained that while the total amount will not be required for actual war expenditure during the coming year, a large portion would be utilized to finance British purchases in Canada. The growing importance of Canada's naval contribution to the war was indicated by the fact that the war vote to-day includes 17,500,000 for naval expenditures. Another important announcement was made by the Premier to the effect that the Government will immediately raise large forces in Canada for home service.

THE ONLY ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. The only announcement that the German Ambassador made to-day was to deny the published report that he had told friends that he expected to receive his passport within 48 hours. There was no denying, however, that Count Von Bernstorff fully expected that action by the United States would be swift and decisive. It has become known that several times during last week he attempted to dis-

courage Americans from sailing for Europe. He has declined to write letters of introduction for friends, and on other pretexts without disclosing knowledge of what was about to happen, has done his best to discourage them from going to Europe.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1. A report from British headquarters in France received at midnight reads: Last night we again improved our position slightly, north of Beaumont Hamel. This morning the enemy attempted to rush one of our posts in the neighborhood of Gandecourt, but was driven off. We carried out a successful raid early this morning south of Neuville St. Vaast. We had no casualties. Hostile attempts to approach our line during last night and early this morning southeast of Armentieres and east of Ypres were repulsed with loss. This morning two other attacks in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete were made by strong enemy parties, dressed in white, but were driven back before they could reach our trenches. The enemy suffered heavy casualties, we took few prisoners in these encounters. Counter battery work and bombardment of enemy trenches were carried out by us with success. During the day in a number of places along our front, enemy artillery was more active than usual south of Ypres. The total number of Germans captured by British forces in France during January was 1,128, including 27 officers.

Household Notes.

Bird's-eye makes good sheets for a baby's crib, especially good because it does not wear out easily.

Don't use an earthen baking dish after it has become well cracked, it will be impossible to keep it clean.

A uniform width in curtain and pillow case hems will save time taken in matching different widths of hem.

So many dried fruits are more delicious when cooked in a casserole than when cooked on top of the stove.

It should never be forgotten that labor-saving machinery is just as important in the home as anywhere else.

To make fried chicken very crisp, sift ¼ teaspoonful of baking powder into the flour the chicken is dipped in.

If you have an electric fan anywhere handy in the kitchen use it when peeling onions and your eyes will not smart.

Care should be taken not to set a steaming hot casserole dish in cold water or in a wet sink. This will cause it to crack.

Many people do not know that an excellent pudding can be made of crackers used instead of bread. It should be served with a lemon sauce.

Hitt and Runn—Oh Yes, of Course Everything Must Be Fair in the Brotherhood of Man!

BY HITT

